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09/694,037	10/23/2000	Yosuke Ezumi	35.C14878	8766

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EXAMINER
CHOW, CHARLES CHIANG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/694,037	Applicant(s) EZUMI ET AL.	
	Examiner Charles Chow	Art Unit 2685	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 October 2000* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *1* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

Detailed Action

Priority

1. It is acknowledged that applicant is claiming the priority from foreign document, Japan 11-302,307, filed 10/25/1999.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagawa (US 5,608,545) in view of Beukema et al. (US 6,128,510).

Regarding **claim 1**, Kagawa discloses a communication system (in Fig. 1) having a first communication apparatus (portable telephone 102, Fig. 2, figure in cover page) for a first communication line (the radio communication path from antenna 108 for signal from 215 of the portable telephone 102, figure in cover page).

Kagawa discloses a second communication line (the connection path to b1, b2 of switch 216 from pin 6/7 of connector 115, as the second communication line from facsimile device 101 via connectors 114, 115; figure in cover page).

Besides, Kagawa also discloses a connector 206 for connecting facsimile device 101 to a telephone network via connector 206 (figure in cover page; col. 4, lines 39-42), and

Kagawa also discloses the judgment means utilizing the voltage detection 209 in facsimile device 101 for detecting battery supplying voltage from portable 112 (abstract), to inhibit facsimile communication when detected battery voltage is below predetermined value (abstract).

Kagawa discloses a first input means for first communication apparatus for inputting communication information for communicating via first communication line. Because Kagawa discloses the microphone 112 for inputting voice via switch 216 (Fig. 2; col. 5, lines 6-8) for providing the communication information to the radio communication section 215 of the portable telephone 112.

Kagawa discloses the communication information via fist communication line is selectively switched between first input means and second input means, according with a relation between the first and second communication apparatus. Because Kagawa discloses the switch 216 for selectively connecting to the first input, microphone 112 of the portable telephone 102, or selectively connecting to the second apparatus, facsimile device 101, for the second communication line at pin 6/pin 7 of connectors ~~114/115~~ (col. 5, lines 31-48).

Kagawa does not clearly indicate the second input means.

Beukema et al. (also as Beukema in below) teaches the second input means for second apparatus for inputting communication information for communicating via second communication line. Because Beukema teaches the voice handset 33 in item 39 (Fig. 5; col.

5, lines 1-14; col. 5, lines 29-40) for inputting voice via audio interface 38 to modulator 42 (Fig. 5), for the cordless modem for facsimile also (abstract; col. 1, line 65 to col. 2, line 23). Beukema teaches an efficient technique for supporting both telephone handset and a computer fax/modem, such that the cordless phone can easily interface with the computer fax/modem. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa, and to include Beukema's handset audio interface for computer fax/modem, such that the portable telephone can efficiently interface the computer fax/modem.

Regarding **claim 2**, Kagawa discloses the claimed features for the relation between the first and second communication apparatus is an electrical connection relation at connectors 114, 115 (col. 4, lines 57-67), and the battery voltage relation for inhibit facsimile communication (abstract).

Regarding **claim 3**, Kagawa discloses the claimed features for the relation is a physical connection between the first and second communication apparatus, as shown in the physical connection via connector 114, 115, and the detecting of the battery voltage, via the physical connection, for comparing with a predetermined value, in order to inhibit the facsimile operation if the detected battery voltage is below the predetermined value (abstract). Besides, Beukema also teaches the physical connection of cordless telephone 23 to computer fax/modem 30 via physical connection of the data/fax modem 36 (Fig. 5).

Regarding **claim 4**, Kagawa discloses the claimed features for the while first apparatus transmits the information from first input means, switch to connect the second input means to the first communication line. Because Kagawa discloses the switch 216 which is capable of

selecting the voice signal on pin 6/pin 7 of the connector 115 while transmitting voice signal from microphone 112 via control section 221 to activate the switch for the proper connection, for switch to connect the second input means to the radio communication section 215. Referring to Beukema for the second input means.

Regarding **claim 5**, referring to claim 1 above, Kagawa discloses the claimed features for the switch to connect first input means to the first communication line. Because Kagawa discloses the switch 216 has the capability of activating switch 216 for connecting first input means from microphone 112 to the first communication line for radio communication section 215. Referring to Beukema above for the second input means.

3. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagawa in view of Beukema, and further in view of Koshiishi (US 5,255,312).

In the above, it does not clearly indicate the supply means for supplying a power from the second communication apparatus to the first communication apparatus.

Regarding **claim 6**, Koshiishi teaches the claimed features because Koshiishi teaches the Fax 1 (figure in cover page) has power source 107 for sending power +/1 12 V, +5 V, to mobile telephone unit 3 (Fig. 2; col. 3, lines 32-43). Koshiishi also teaches the switch 105 for switching communication information, to radio transceiver, between facsimile machine of handset 32, Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 52-60).Koshiishi teaches the in accordance with the relation between the first and second communication, as shown in Fig. 2 and col. 5, lines 6-10, for the dedicated identification code ID for interface 4, to particularly interfacing with mobile unit 3.

Koshiishi teaches a technique for a facsimile machine, which is efficiently connectible to various communication equipment with low cost (abstract, col. 1, lines 61-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Koshiishi's facsimile interface, such that the connection would be efficient and with low cost.

4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagawa in view of Beukema, Koshiishi, as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Kobayashi et al. (US 5,148,470).

In the above, it does not clearly indicate the supplying power while the first apparatus does not perform first communication.

Regarding **claim 7**, Kobayashi et al. (also as Kobayashi in below) teaches the claimed features because Kobayashi teaches the charging state and the controlling of the instantaneous conversation, by determining whether the radio telephone is being charged. If the radio telephone is being charged, maintaining the charging state (col. 6, lines 9-22). Kobayashi teaches a technique to reduce the possibility of a call being terminated by controlling the instantaneous conversation, such that the call connection can be reliable (col. 3, lines 29-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Kobayashi' s battery charging during standby state and instantaneous call control, such that the call connection could be reliable.

5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagawa in view of Beukema, and further in view of Leung (US 6,185,195 B1).

In the above, it does not clearly indicate the echo canceller for the second communication via second communication line, wherein if the first apparatus transmits information input from the second input means, the second input means is output to the first communication apparatus via echo canceller.

Regarding **claim 8**, Leung teaches the claimed features, because Leung teaches the echo canceller 110 (figurer in cover page, Fig. 2) for SSS phone 16 to avoid signal collision, utilizing the collision prevention/detection circuit (abstract; col. 5, line 59 to col. 6, line 27; col. 6, lines 49-56; col. 8, lines 22-36). Leung teaches the Fax machine 12 is connected to the SSS phone 16. Leung teaches the echo canceller 110 processes information y(t) from Fax machine 122 via coupler 120 (figure in cover page). Leung teaches the information y(t) is the claimed information from the second input means. Regarding the second input means, referring to Beukema's voice handset in claim 1. Leung teaches a technique to prevent the collision by detecting and canceling the echo, such that the communication link can be reliable (col. 3, line 66 to col. 4, line 17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Leung's detecting collision and canceling echo, such that the communication link could be reliable.

Regarding the outputting the information from the second input means to a first communication apparatus, referring to Kagawa and Beukema in claim 1 above.

6. Claims 9-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagawa in view of Beukema, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Koshiishi, Kobayashi, and Leung.

Regarding **claim 9**, referring to claim 1 above for the: first apparatus; first communication line; second apparatus; second communication line; second input means for information via second communication line; first input means for information via first communication line; the judgment means for judging the relation between the first and second communication apparatus; Referring to Kagawa in claim 1 for the switching means for selectively switching the first line between first input means and the second input means in accordance with a judgment means (in col. 9, line 59 to col. 10, line 9; col. 10, lines 21-67, for the voltage detection means, connection verification means; control means).

Regarding **claim 10**, referring to claim 9 above for judging an electrical connection relation (checking voltage, connection verification, inhibit facsimile) between the facsimile 101 and portable 102.

Regarding **claim 11**, referring to claim 9 above for the judges a physical connection relation between the facsimile 101 and portable 102, whether the detected battery voltage is below predetermined value (abstract, Kagawa).

Regarding **claim 12**, referring to claims 1, 4 above for the: first apparatus and connection relation between first and second apparatus; the switching to transmit second input information via first communication line, while transmitting information from first input via first communication line.

Regarding **claim 13**, referring to claims 1, 5 above, for the: first apparatus and the predetermined relation above (identification code, Koshiishi); the switching to transmit first input information via first line, while transmitting second input information via first line.

Regarding **claim 14**, referring to claims 1, 6 above for the: supplying power (+/-12V, +5V) from second apparatus (Fax) to first apparatus to second apparatus (mobile unit 3) from Koshiishi in claim 3 above.

Regarding **claim 15**, referring to claims 1, 7 above for the: supplying power via battery charging during the charging state and no conversation during battery charging state.

Regarding **claim 16**, referring to claims 1, 8 above for the: transmitting of second input information via first line, and echo canceller for information from second input means.

7. Claims 17-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagawa in view of Beukema, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Leung.

Regarding **claim 17**, referring to claims 1, 8 above for the: first apparatus; first line; second apparatus; second line; providing first input information to first communication line; second input information via second communication line; the output means for outputting second

input information (Beukema's voice handset 33) via connectors 114/115 to the first communication line with judgment means (to inhibit facsimile operation, Kagawa).

Regarding **claim 18**, referring to claims 1, above for: the second apparatus; the echo canceller being used for second communication wherein information is output to the first apparatus via echo canceller.

Regarding **claim 19**, referring to claims 1, 9 above for: a control method for a communication system; first apparatus; first communication line; second apparatus; second communication line; second input means for information via second communication line; first input means for information via first communication line; the judgment means for judging the relation between the first and second communication apparatus; Referring to Kagawa in claim 1 for the switching means for selectively switching the first line between first input means and the second input means in accordance with a judgment means (in col. 9, line 59 to col. 10, line 9; col. 10, lines 21-67, for the voltage detection means; connection verification means; control means).

Regarding **claim 20**, referring to claims 1, 9 above for: a control method for first apparatus; first communication line; second apparatus; second communication line; second input means for information via second communication line; first input means for information via first communication line; the judgment means for judging the relation between the first and second communication apparatus; Referring to Kagawa in claim 1 for the switching means for selectively switching the first line between first input means and the second input means in accordance with a judgment means (the voltage detection means; the connection verification means; the control means).

Regarding **claim 21**, referring to claims 1, 17, 19 above for the: first apparatus; first communication line; second apparatus; second communication line; second input means for information via second communication line; first input means for information via first communication line; the judgment means for judging the relation between the first and second communication apparatus; Referring to Kagawa in claim 1 for the switching means for selectively switching the first line between first input means and the second input means in accordance with a judgment means (the voltage detection means; the connection verification means; the control means); the outputting information from second input means (Beukema's voice handset 33) to the first communication apparatus (Kagawa's portable 102) via connectors 114/115.

Conclusion

8. In the above disclosure, Kagawa discloses the portable telephone 102 as the first apparatus for a first communication line, as the radio communication path from antenna 108 for signal from 215 of the portable telephone 112. Kagawa discloses a second communication line (the connection at b1, b2 of switch 216 for connecting signal on pin 6, pin 7 of connector 115 (figure in cover page), as the second communication line from facsimile device 101 via connectors 114, 115. Besides, Kagawa also discloses a connector 206 for connecting facsimile device 101 to a telephone network via connector 206, and Kagawa also discloses the judgment means utilizing the voltage detection 209 in facsimile device 101 for detecting battery supplying voltage from portable 112, to inhibit facsimile communication when detected battery voltage is below predetermined value. Kagawa discloses a first input means for first communication apparatus for inputting communication information for

communicating via first communication line. Because Kagawa discloses the microphone 112 for inputting voice via switch 216 for providing the communication information to the radio communication section 215 of the portable telephone 112. Kagawa discloses the switch 216 for selectively connecting to the first input, microphone 112 of the portable telephone 102, or selectively connecting to the second apparatus, facsimile device 101, for the second communication line at pin 6/pin 7 of connectors 114/115.

Beukema teaches the voice handset 33 in item 39 for inputting voice via audio interface 38 to modulator 42, for the cordless modem for facsimile. Beukema teaches an efficient technique for supporting both telephone handset and a computer fax/modem, such that the cordless phone can easily interface with the computer fax/modem.

Koshiishi teaches the Fax 1 has power source 107 for sending power +/1 12 V, +5 V, to mobile telephone unit 3. Koshiishi also teaches the switch 105 for switching communication information, to radio transceiver, between facsimile machine of handset 32. Koshiishi teaches the in accordance with the relation between the first and second communication for the dedicated identification code ID for interface 4, to particularly interfacing with mobile unit 3.

Kobayashi teaches the charging state and the controlling of the instantaneous conversation, by determining whether the radio telephone is being charged. If the radio telephone is being charged, maintaining the charging state. Kobayashi teaches a technique to reduce the possibility of a call being terminated by controlling the instantaneous conversation, such that the call connection can be reliable.

Leung teaches the claimed features, because Leung teaches the echo canceller 110 for SSS phone 16 to avoid signal collision, utilizing the collision prevention/detection circui. Leung

teaches the Fax machine 12 is connected to the SSS phone 16. Leung teaches the echo canceller 110 processes information y(t) from Fax machine 122 via coupler 120. Leung teaches the information y(t) is the claimed information from the second input means.

9. The cited pertinent prior arts are listed below:

   A. US 5,452,474, September 1995, Kagawa teaches the selectively switching of the speaker and microphone line signal to/from portable 11 and a facsimile 22, and to/from speaker 34/microphone 35 (Fig. 7, col. 4, line 42 to col. 5, line 29, abstract, summary of invention).

   B. US 6,026,308, February 2000, Hsieh teaches the combination of the cordless phone 12 with modem for interfacing computer 16 (abstract) having switching means using a common transmitter/receiver for communication with base transmitter/receiver with keypad for controlling the transmitting/receiving of voice or data messages.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles Chow whose telephone number is (703)-306-5615.
    If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban, can be reached at (703)-305-4385.
    Any response to this action should be mailed to:

    Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

    Washington, D.C. 20231

    or faxed to: (703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Charles Chow

July 02, 2003.